

SURVEY OF MEDIA COVERAGE
ON
SOVIET NATIONALITIES ISSUES

This survey is derived from materials published by FBIS in the USSR DAILY REPORT and JPRS series for the period 1 January - 30 April 1980.

The articles are grouped under the following categories: Nationality Relations and Policy; General Social and Cultural Affairs; Language; Education; Religion; Demography; Literature and the Arts; and Turkmen Press Review. Analytical articles on Soviet nationalities issues published by FBIS in TRENDS IN COMMUNIST MEDIA during the period 1 January - 30 April 1980 are summarized at the end of the media survey.

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SURVEY OF MEDIA COVERAGE OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES ISSUES

Nationality Relations and Policy

1. ACADEMICIAN BROMLEY INTERVIEWED ON NATIONALITY QUESTIONS
Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 19 Oct 79

Yu. V. Bromley, the chairman of the Scientific Council on Nationality Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is interviewed at the October 1979 Kishinev Conference on "Nationalism and Internationalism in the Modern World." He speaks of the need for improved systems analysis in the study of nationality problems, noting that the economic aspect continues to be the least worked upon of the nationality themes and that more attention should be devoted to the study of the problems of the relationship between class and ethno-cultural elements in the process of drawing together and to the history of Soviet constitutions.
JPRS 74853/3 Jan 80/1002 *

2. ANTICOMMUNIST CONJECTURE ON USSR NATIONALITY RELATIONS SCORED
Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR, SERIYA
OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK No. 3, May-Jun 79

A specialist from the Turkmen Academy of Sciences' Department of Philosophy and Law attacks Western "anticommunists," including Brzezinski, Pipes, Kahn, Willer, and others for "gambling... on kindling nationalism in its struggle against the Soviet Union." The article refutes purported claims by Rakowska-Harmstone, Vardys, and others that the formation of a "Soviet people" is confirmation of "forced assimilation and Russification of non-Russian nations and nationalities," quoting Brezhnev's remarks on the danger of such a policy of "artificially forcing the objective process of bringing nations closer to one another."
JPRS L/8841/4 Jan 80 (FOUO 1/80)

3. TATAR SECRETARY ON NATIONAL RELATIONS IN USSR
Moscow IZVESTIYA 3 Oct 79
JPRS 74904 /10 Jan 80/1004
4. BOOKS ON SOVIET NATIONALITIES RELATIONS AND POLICY REVIEWED
Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS No. 1, Jan 79
JPRS 75083/6 Feb 80/1010

*All JPRS numbers refer to the USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, unless otherwise indicated.

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5. FEDOSEYEV DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES AND LANGUAGE PROBLEMS
Moscow VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR No. 12, Dec 79

Party theoretician and Central Committee member P. N. Fedoseyev points to the existence of a difference of opinion among Soviet nationality relations specialist over the eventual fate of the national republics in the USSR. Criticizing "idle talk" about the "disappearance" and "absorption" of the "community of present day socialist nations" into a "new historical community -- the Soviet nation," Fedoseyev warns that "tendencies which have appeared in certain places toward a definite national and cultural apartness are a reaction to these "hasty and incorrect judgments." Fedoseyev alludes to the fact that those holding these hardline positions on the nationality question favored "limiting the sovereignty of the union republics" during the drafting of the new constitution. They were apparently overridden by Brezhnev himself, who characterized their proposal as "erroneous" in his address to the Supreme Soviet on the draft constitution.

JPRS L/8926/15 Feb 80 (FOUO 4/80)

6. THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND RAPPROCHEMENT AMONG NATIONS
Moscow KOMMUNIST No. 1, Jan 80

This article by party theoretician P.N. Fedoseyev contains essentially the same information as one that appeared earlier in VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR No. 12, Dec 79 (See No.5 above)

JPRS 75274/10 Mar 80

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOMMUNIST No. 1, Jan 80

7. ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL RELATIONS
Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII No. 11, Nov 79
JPRS 75092/8 Feb 80/1011
8. BOOK ON NATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE USSR REVIEWED
Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR No. 6, Nov-Dec 79
JPRS L/8926/15 Feb 80 (FOUO 4/80)
9. NEW BOOK ON RELATIONS BETWEEN USSR NATIONALITIES REVIEWED
Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Nov 79
JPRS 75331/19 Mar 80/1019
10. RUSSIFICATION REFUTED AS PART OF THE 'SOVIET PEOPLE' CONCEPT
Vilnius VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS 11 Dec 79

In its explanation of the terms 'the Soviet people' and 'the new historical community of people' as used in the new Soviet Constitution

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this Lithuanian article attacks Western portrayal of the Soviet Union as a Russian-Soviet type nation, defends the Russian language as a means of communication among its peoples and not as a means of Russification, and stresses the unity of the Soviet people.

JPRS 75374/26 Mar 80/1020

11. BROMLEY, TSAMERYAN DISCUSS NATIONALITY THEORY
Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM No. 2, Mar-Apr 79; Jan-Feb 80
JPRS 75374/26 Mar 80/1020
12. BOOK ON SOVIET PATRIOTISM, NATIONALISM REVIEWED
Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA 15 Jan 80
JPRS 75411/1 Apr 80/1021
13. NATIONAL PRIDE, UNITY OF SOVIET PEOPLES DESCRIBED
Moscow DRUZHBA NARODOV No. 12, Dec 79

Taking a historical approach, this article demonstrates the great strides, thanks to the Russian people, that the Soviet Union has made in uniting all the Soviet peoples into one nation. The emphasis of the article is on cooperation (sodruzhestvo) and rapprochement (sblizheniye) of Soviet peoples and not on their merging or assimilation (sliyaniye), while reminding the reader that Lenin called for "the merging (sliyaniye) of workers of all nationalities." The article in describing the all-national pride of Soviet man; also points out that "Soviet all-national pride has nothing in common with regional or with national prejudices and national conceit, which F. Engels considered in the final analysis to be egoism on a large scale."

JPRS L/9019/4 Apr 80 (FOUO 8/80)

14. HISTORICAL FRIENDSHIP OF BELORUSSIA AND UKRAINE STRESSED
Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII No. 8, Aug 79
JPRS 74904/10 Jan 80/1004
15. HARMFUL INFLUENCE OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS ABROAD
Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA 24 Nov 79
JPRS 74939/16 Jan 80/1005
16. REVIEW OF BOOK ATTACKING INFLUENCE OF BOURGEOIS NATIONALISTS IN UKRAINE
Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY 15 Jan 80

The book "With Cross and Scepter" by K. Ye Dmitruk exposed the betrayal of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and the Uniate Church. It attacks activities carried out by emigre groups now in the service of Western reactionary circles.

JPRS 75210/27 Feb 80/1014

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17. BOOK ON ROMANIAN REPRESSION IN BESSARABIA REVIEWED
Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 11 Dec 79
JPRS 75252/5 Mar 80/1016

18. RUSSIFICATION THREATENS ESTONIANS AND LATVIANS
West Berlin DIE WELT 27 Feb 80

This article from the German press states that Moscow, in order to avoid manifestations of nationalism and Baltic independence movements, is consciously fostering Estonia's Russification. There has been an increase in the migration of Russians to Estonia: between 1970-79 the Estonian population increased by 2.3% while the number of Russians in Estonia increased by 22.1%. However, even after years of Soviet rule the Estonians have managed to preserve their own way of life.
JPRS 75411/1 Apr 80/1021

19. BALTISHIS HITS LE FIGARO ON INTERPRETATION OF REPUBLICAN SCENE
Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 25 Feb 80

Incorporation into the USSR has brought Lithuania great economic benefits, as well as possession of Vilnius and Klaipeda. The author ridicules LE FIGARO'S comments on the Western appearance of Vilnius youth and complains about propaganda by Lithuania's emigre "former bosses."
DR 7 Mar 80*

20. SHEVARDNADZE PRAISES CPSU NATIONALITIES POLICY IN GEORGIA
Moscow TASS 1010 GMT 4 Jan 80

Shevardnadze, in remarks on CPSU nationalities policy, disputes the view of foreign critics that national cultures are suppressed in the USSR. In defense of the policy, he notes that Georgia has retained its culture while achieving economic progress and industrialization under socialism. In comments on the history of the Russia-Georgia relationship, he states that Georgia's accession to Russia saved it from physical and cultural destruction.
DR 10 Jan 80

*All DR references are to the SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT

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21. SOVIET MUSLIM LEADER DENOUNCES U.S. CAMPAIGN
Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 2 Feb 80

Shaykh Husubkhan Shakirov of the Soviet Muslim community criticizes US efforts to undermine the unity of the Islamic world by its slanderous campaign against the Iranian revolution and the struggle in Afghanistan. He calls for widespread condemnation of this attempt to instill suspicion and hostility among Muslims.

DR 5 Feb 80

22. MUSLIM LEADERS' DECLARATION
Moscow TASS in English 2254 GMT 31 Jan 80

In a declaration adopted by the preparatory committee for the 15th Hijra Jubilee, Muslim leaders announced an Islamic conference to be held in Tashkent in September 1980. The leaders also pledge their solidarity with the Iranians and Afghans and claim that the US and other imperialist nations are undermining Islamic unity by misinterpreting the role of the USSR in Afghanistan.

DR 5 Feb 80

23. CRIMES, TRIAL OF 'RENEGADE' RESHAT DZHEMILEV REPORTED
Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 2 Mar 80

Dzhemilev sent messages to UN leaders and heads of state, including the king of Saudi Arabia, alleging persecution of Muslims in the USSR; he was convicted under Article 191, Section 4 Uzbek SSR Criminal Code of slandering Soviet state and social system.

DR 13 Mar 80

24. TAJIK PRESS CITES POPULAR SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN INVASION
Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, various dates from 27 Jan - 21 Feb 80

This series of letters to the editor attests to the breadth of Soviet-Tajik presence in Afghanistan, e.g., public health projects, theater, folkloric studies, geological surveys, road building, agriculture, etc. JPRS 75556/24 Apr 80/1026

25. TAJIKS DEVELOP CULTURAL TIES WITH TUNISIA
Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 21 Mar 80

Dushanbe and Monastir (Tunisia) are designated sister cities and mutual friendship societies exchange delegations.

JPRS 75564/25 Apr 80/1027

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26. COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVED ON PAMIRS
Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 25 Mar 80

Telephone, television, and radio communications are being considerably improved in the mountainous district along the Afghan and Chinese frontiers.

JPRS 75564/25 Apr 80/1027

27. PAPER REVIEWS BOOK ON NATIONALITIES QUESTION IN UZBEKISTAN
Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 15 Jan 80

This review of the book "Tackling the Nationalities Question in Uzbekistan" outlines a historical treatment of nationalities policy in the republic and a discussion of Marxist-Leninist theories on the nationalities issue. The book deals at length with the Uzbek economy, cultural development, and the ideological question. It also emphasizes the importance of Uzbekistan's assimilation into Russian culture for its social and economic progress.

DR 4 Feb 80

28. UIGUR PRESS USED TO FOMENT UNREST IN PRC
Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 21 Mar 80

A small newspaper called VOICE OF EAST TURKESTAN, apparently produced in the USSR but not acknowledging its origin, has for the past year been disseminated among Uigurs living in the West. It 'luridly' depicts poverty and political repression suffered by Uigurs in Xinjiang (Chinese or East Turkestan), as does the official Soviet Uigur-language press, and calls for East Turkestan's independence

DR 2 Apr 80

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLYGeneral Social and Cultural Affairs

1. INTER-ETHNIC MARRIAGE IN USSR DISCUSSED
Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Nov 79

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA seeks to allay fears of Soviet national minorities of "forced assimilation" through commingling in a response to a reader's letter about inter-ethnic marriages. Attributing this theory of coercive integration to "bourgeois Sovietologists," the article asserts that although the "erasing of national differences will occur," this will not happen until the "distant historical future." During the reader's lifetime, and "a number of subsequent ones," the Soviet minority nations, rather than disappearing, "will flourish even more."

JPRS 74904/10 Jan 80/1004

2. FIRST ALL-UNION SCHOOL-SEMINAR ON ETHNOSOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS
Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA No. 4, Oct.-Nov. 79

The first seminar on the new social science discipline of ethnosociology attracted important Soviet specialists on nationalities problems, including Yu.V. Bromley, M.N. Guboglo, and Yu.V. Arutyunyan. Accounts of reports given at the seminar by these and other researchers are included in this article.

JPRS 75172/21 Feb 80

USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES No. 4, Oct-Nov 79

3. CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN SOVIET UKRAINIANS AND UKRAINIANS ABROAD
Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY 25 Nov 79
JPRS 75139/14 Feb 80/1012

4. BASQUE, PYRENEAN STUDIES IN GEORGIA
Tbilisi KOMUNISTI 23 Nov 79
JPRS 75037/30 Jan 80/1008

5. BOOK REVIEWS NEW LIFE STYLE IN ISLAMIC AREAS
"Islam and the New Life Styles" ("Novyy byt i Islam") 1979

The introduction to the Turkmen Agitprop chief's recent pamphlet traces the economic and social development of the republic since its formation. The influence of the "ideology of Islam" on the rural population of the Turkmen SSR, and efforts to undermine this influence, are described.

JPRS L/9019/4 Apr (FOUO 8/80)

6. ON SOME FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION OF THE UZBEK SSR
Moscow SOTSIOLOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA No. 4, Oct-Nov 79

Results of a study of the social structure of the Uzbek SSR, including data on social origin and educational level, are presented. An attempt is also

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made to measure the propensity of Uzbeks to intermarry with members of other nationalities.

JPRS 75172/21 Feb 80

USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES No. 4, Oct-Nov 79

Language

1. SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES WRITERS AT MEETING IN GEORGIA
Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 3 Apr 80

Shevardnadze, in addressing a group of Georgian writers, praises the CPSU's nationality policy, the successes of literature and art in Abkhazia and Yugo-Osetia, and the activity of Georgia's writers in promoting friendship among Soviet peoples. He mentions that measures have been taken to further develop the Georgian language and improve the teaching of it, and stresses the need to further develop the Abkhaz and Ossetian languages and improve the quality of the teaching of the Azerbaijan and Armenian languages. At the same time, he notes that "alongside the mother tongue it is essential to master the Russian language" and that writers "fully support the measures being pursued in the republic" concerning the question of studying Russian.
DR 24 Apr 80

2. RUSSIFICATION IN LANGUAGE POLICY REFUTED IN DAGHESTAN
East Berlin HORIZONT 1 Jan 80

A Daghestani official refutes the charge that the present Russian language policy functions to the detriment of local vernaculars in the Daghestani region. Russian as a lingua franca, he maintains, is a necessity in a region of such ethnic diversity.

JPRS 75283/11 Mar 80/1017

3. RUSSIAN LANGUAGE VIEWED AS FACTOR FOR INTERETHNIC COHESION
Moscow IZVESTIYA 19 Mar 80 Morning Edition

Dagestanskiy Obkom first secretary says that the Russian language is a link among the many nationalities of Daghestan, and has fostered the native languages; many Daghestan languages have appeared in written form only under Soviet power. Internationalism has become part of the Daghestanis' consciousness, as well as "pannational and pan-Soviet pride." Work must continue against "isolated instances of national exclusivity and outdated family and everyday conventions."

DR 11 Apr 80

4. REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF RYA TAZA
Yerevan KOMMUNIST 4 Apr 80

Dallakyan Speech: Report on ceremonial meeting marking the 50th anniversary of RYA TAZA, the USSR's only Kurdish-language newspaper and an organ of the

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Armenian CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.
Armenian CP Central Committee secretary Dallakyan noted the Kurds' economic and cultural progress under the Soviet regime.

Yerevan KOMMUNIST 3 Apr 80

Baranzhiyeva Observations: Describes RYA TAZA's contribution to Armenia's economic and cultural life.

DR 15 Apr 80

5. EIGHTH CONFERENCE ON TURKIC LANGUAGES HELD
Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 21 Sep 79
JPRS 74939/16 Jan 80/1005

Education

1. TEACHING OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS EMPHASIZED
Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 16 May 79
JPRS 74904/10 Jan 80/1004
2. OVERVIEW OF DIFFICULTIES IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING
Moscow VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR No. 5, May 79

F.P. Filin, Director of the Academy of Sciences' Russian Language Institute reports on a meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences called to examine problems in teaching Russian in the national republics and autonomous oblasts of the USSR. Problems discussed include:

- the fact that of the only two hundred highly qualified Russian philology specialists, only one-sixth work outside the RSFSR. In Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, for instance, "there is still not one doctor of sciences in Russian philology."
- there is a "severe need" for Russian language specialists who also know the languages of other nationalities of the USSR.

Within the context of the problem of increasing bilingualism among the members of the USSR's non-Russian nationalities, Filin reports that party theoretician Fedoseyev raised the politically sensitive issue of teaching in the "nationality languages" at the higher learning institutions in the non-Russian republics. Fedoseyev advocated ending this practice, proposed "teaching special disciplines in Russian in higher educational institutions of the nationality republics," and claimed that "there is no danger of any kind" that this would "infringe to any extent upon the nationality language or nationality culture." Filin's report concludes with a list of decisions taken by the Academy's Presidium to improve the study of teaching of Russian in the non-Russian republics.

JPRS L/8887/28 Jan 80 (FOUO 3/80)

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3. PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING TEACHING OF RUSSIAN IN ESTONIA
Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 2 Nov 79

This is a discussion of plans for improving the qualification of all teachers of Russian in Estonia within the next five years.

JPRS 75411/1 Apr 80/1021

4. SOVIETS SEND GEORGIAN LANGUAGE TEXTS TO IRAN
Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 16 Feb 80

Teaching of the Georgian language, prohibited under the shah, has begun in schools in the Georgian-inhabited region of Fereydun in Iran; the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad has received "letters from Iran," requesting Georgian language textbooks. A consignment has been sent and more are being prepared.

DR 8 Apr 80

5. KIRGHIZ USE VISUAL AIDS IN TEACHING RUSSIAN
Frunze RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KIRGIZSKOY SHKOLE No. 5, May 79

The use of audio-visual aids for the teaching of Russian in a Kirghiz secondary school brings improved results. Shortages of books and supplies however, continue to hamper the program.

JPRS L/8979/18 Mar 80 (FOUO 6/80)

6. TEACHING OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN KIRGHIZIA EVALUATED
Frunze RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V KIRGIZSKOY SHKOLE No. 5, May 79
JPRS L/8992/21 Mar 80 (FOUO 7/80)

7. PROBLEMS WITH PRE-SCHOOL RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN TADZHIKISTAN
Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 14 Mar 80
JPRS 75454/8 Apr 80/1023

8. TASHKENT RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS
Moscow BYULLETIN' MINISTERSTVA VYSSHEGO I SREDNEGO SPETSIAL'NOGO
OBRAZOVANIYA SSR No. 9, Sep 79
JPRS 75139/14 Feb 80/1012

9. TEACHER'S NEWSPAPER FOR UZBEKISTAN PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN
Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 3 Jan 80
JPRS 75374/26 Mar 80/1020

10. TEACHING OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN UZBEK SCHOOLS
Moscow UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA 31 Jan 80
JPRS 75374/26 Mar 80/1020

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1. MUSLIM LEADER OUTLINES ORGANIZATION OF RELIGION IN USSR
Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 4 Jan 80

A prominent Muslim leader, Shaykh Yakhya Baysambayev, praises the Soviet government for bringing progress to Muslims while still preserving Islamic culture. Baysambayev also comments briefly on the role of self-ruling mosques, the opportunities for religious education and the improved economic conditions of Soviet Muslims.

DR 9 Jan 80

2. KAZAKH MUFTI BABAKHANOV INTERVIEWED BY MOSCOW ARABIC
Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Jan 80

In an interview with Soviet journalists, Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, discusses the conditions of Muslims in the USSR and their relationship with fellow Muslims abroad. Concerning domestic conditions, the mufti cites the role of the Soviet constitution in preventing religious discrimination and ensuring the right of worship. Regarding solidarity with compatriots abroad, the mufti notes Soviet Muslims' participation in exchange visits and Islamic conferences in the USSR and other nations. He also comments on Soviet Muslims' support for various liberation movements, including those of the Palestinian Arabs, Iranians, and Afghans.

DR 15 Jan 80

3. REVIEW OF BOOK ON ISLAMIC RELIGION AND ITS CANONICAL LAW
Moscow SOVETSKAYA ETNOGRAFIYA No. 3, May-Jun 79

This review of "The Sharia and Its Social Essence" indicates that this study on pre-Islamic and Islamic traditions among the peoples of the Muslim religions of the USSR is "exceedingly useful for all specialists interested in questions of Islam," as well as for ethnographers.

JPRS L/8871/18 Jan 80 (FOUO 2/80)

4. BELYAYEV DISCUSSES MARXIST-LENINIST VIEW OF ISLAM
Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 16 Jan 80

In remarks on the historical development of Islam, Belyayev discusses its dual nature, conservative in its resistance to social progress yet revolutionary in its mass protest against systems promoting poverty and ignorance. As evidence of Islam's vast social potential, Belyayev cites Iran's successful anti-imperialist struggle. In his discussion of the Iranian revolution, he criticizes the new Western interpretation of Islam as "fanaticism," which he attributes to the fall of the Shah and its negative implications for US oil interests in the Near East. Belyayev notes that the revolution has prompted a markedly anti-Islamic US policy in the region, which sparks

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further liberation movements. Belyayev also disputes the current Western media view of Soviet communists as enemies of religion. He notes that, in spite of its religious nature, the Iranian revolution is essentially progressive in its struggle against neocolonial dominance and thus conforms to Leninist doctrine.

DR 25 Jan 80

5. EXILED CRIMEAN TATAR HISTORIAN REBUTS CLAIM ON RELIGION
Paris LE MATIN 17 Jan 80

A spokeswoman and historian of the Crimean Tatars, Aishe Seitmuratova (now living in exile in the US) refutes Soviet claims of sympathy with the Islamic revolution in Iran made in no. 4 above. As proof of Soviet hostility to Islam, she cites its historic repression of Tatars, the imprisonment of a Crimean leader and the attempt to divide the Islamic community by placing many Muslims among Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

DR 25 Jan 80

6. AVICENNA PHILOSOPHY ANALYZED IN RELATION TO SUFISM
Dushanbe IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TADZHIKSKOY SSR, OTDELENIYE OBSHCHESTVENNYKH
NAUK No. 2, Apr-Jun 79

In commemoration of the birthday of the illustrious eleventh-century Bukharan universal mind, Abu Ali ibn Sina (known to the West as Avicenna), a Tajik academician interprets Avicenna's writings and philosophy as progressive and materialistic rather than Islamic and mystical.

JPRS L/8887/28 Jan 80 (FOUO 3/80)

7. REASONS FOR MUSLIM RELIGIOUS SURVIVALS ANALYZED
Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 20 Dec 79

"Atheist work," according to this article, is impeded by a lack of understanding of the reasons for the tenacity of religious belief in conditions of socialism. The tendency of some to underestimate the "reactionary role of Islam in the everyday life, behavior and consciousness of Soviet people" is also damaging to atheist work. Outlining tasks for atheist propaganda, the article points out that the Muslim clergy "stubbornly advocates the idea that the principles of communist morality are identical to those of Islamic morality." The "quarrel with religion," therefore, now centers on breaking this identity by "counterposing communist morals to religious morals."

JPRS 75139/14 Feb 80/1012

8. IMAM DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR MUSLIMS IN USSR
Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Feb 80

Imam Mahmud (Validov), a Soviet Muslim leader, responds to listeners' questions on religious freedom in the USSR. He notes that Soviet Muslims enjoy complete religious freedom and comments briefly on their easy access-

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ibility to housing, medical services, jobs and on the general improvements in their living conditions under socialism.
DR 19 Feb 80

9. BOOK ANALYZES CONTEMPORARY MUSLIM PREACHING
'Muslim Preaching' ('Musul'manskaya propoved'''), 1978
JPRS L/8948/26 Feb 80 (FOUO, 5/80)

10. MOSCOW RADIO DISCUSSES POSITION OF MUSLIMS IN USSR
Moscow World Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Mar 80

Twenty-minute program on religion by (Mikhail Osokhin) and an unidentified announcer. (Osokhin) attacks Western assertions that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan constitutes a war against Islam. He refers to a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article by Igor Belyayev on the 1400th anniversary of Islam which states that the CPSU has never attacked religion. Soviet people support the Islamic revolution in Iran and enjoy complete freedom of worship. (See No. 4 above.)

DR 2 Apr 80

11. MOSCOW DARI ON RELIGIOUS LIFE OF MUSLIMS IN USSR
Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 13 Apr 80

Babakhanov, head of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, is interviewed. He describes Muslim organizations in the USSR and says that Soviet Muslims have complete freedom of worship, maintain their own religious libraries, publish the Koran and a magazine, and have contacts with Muslims of other countries.

DR 16 Apr 80

12. GAMBIAN MUSLIM LAUDS USSR RELIGIOUS RIGHTS, SUPPORT FOR ARABS
Moscow PRAVDA 9 Apr 80
DR 17 Apr 80

13. MUSLIM LEADER STRESSES PROPER ISLAMIC OBSERVANCE IN USSR
Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 24 Apr 80

Babakhanov, in an interview for German journalist Franz Keller published in CULTURE AND LIFE, the magazine of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, states that Soviet Muslims have complete freedom to perform their rites and do so more strictly than other Muslims. Foreign visitors are shown this year after year.

Muslims have the same civil rights as others in the USSR.

DR 25 Apr 80

14. DETERMINING CAUSES OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF IN GEORGIAN SSR
Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 27 Nov 79

The official Soviet line on the nature of religious believers--that they are old and uneducated--was in part refuted by a recent "sociological study" of

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the Baptist community in the capital of the Soviet Union's Georgian Republic. Findings of this study reveal that the makeup of the believers of the Tbilisi Baptist Meeting House is growing younger, and an increasing number of them have secondary and higher educations. Theologians and clergymen who are "focusing more attention on nationality questions" in their quest to "influence people's minds" are finding converts among Georgians who have been disenchanted by the "lawlessness..., cronyism, protectionism, and bureaucratism" that "prevailed in (the) republic in the recent past."
JPRS 75083/6 Feb 80/1010

15. BOOK ON 'SURVIVALS' OF ISLAM IN DAGHESTAN REVIEWED
Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR No. 6, Nov-Dec 79

This review of the book "Atheists on the Offensive: Overcoming Vestiges of Islam in National Self-Awareness" emphasizes the close relationship that exists between religious conviction and ethnic consciousness among Soviet Muslims, particularly those living in the USSR's Northern Caucasus. Based on sociological research conducted in Daghestan and the Checheno-Ingush ASSR, the book reveals, for instance, that the lack of a mosque was viewed as "a national injustice" by residents of this area. According to the review, the book calls for "greater tact and respect for the national and religious features of the believer," and makes recommendations based on this admonition.
JPRS L/8948/26 Feb 80 (FOUO 5/80)

16. SUFI CIRCLES PERSIST IN NORTHERN CAUSASUS
Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA No. 10, Oct 79

Candidate of Historical Sciences S.Umarov comments on Sufi activities in the Northern Caucasus. He complains of the lack of proper Soviet cultural activities for young people to counter the effect of religious activities.
JPRS 75228/29 Feb 80/1015

17. IRANIAN PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED ON STATUS OF TAJIK MUSLIMS
Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 17 Jan 80

In an interview with Soviet journalists, Tehran University professor Mohammad Taqi Bani briefly discusses his visit to the Tajik SSR. He comments on his observations of technological progress in various fields, widespread religious practice and the general satisfaction of Tajiks with their life.
DR 18 Jan 80

18. TAJIKISTAN MUSLIMS GUARANTEED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM
Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 80

(Al-Haj Mirza Abdullah Qilabzadeh), mufti of Tajikistan, says that Muslims have freedom of belief and religious observance and full civil rights.
DR 25 Apr 80

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19. TAJIK RUSSIAN SCHOLAR INTERVIEWED
Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 29 Apr 80

Bohodur Iskandrov, head of the Tajik Academy of Sciences History Institute, rebuts Western reports of "baiting" of Muslims in Central Asia. He cites economic benefits Tajikistan has received from Soviet rule, flourishing of Tajik national consciousness and culture, and other Soviet nationalities' respect for Tajik culture. Muslims have freedom of religion. The USSR respects the "freedom, independence, convictions and customs of Muslim peoples."

DR 30 Apr 80

20. TENACITY OF RELIGION AMONG TURKMEN WOMEN EXAMINED
Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR. SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH
NAUK No. 3, May-Jun 79

In support of a "purposeful and effective campaign against religious faith," the Division of Philosophy and Law of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences conducted a sociological study of the degree and nature of religious belief among Turkmen women. This article presents the results of this study and makes recommendations for "scientific-atheist efforts" based on these results. JPRS L/8841/4 Jan 80 (FOUO 1/80)

21. PRAVDA ON COMBATING HARMFUL CUSTOMS IN TURKMENIA
Moscow PRAVDA 25 Mar 80

Chardzhouskiy Obkom Secretary I. Murtazakulov comments on efforts to encourage "progressive" traditions and combat "shameful" ones like selling brides, beating women, and "certain manifestations of religious fanaticism," but notes that the USSR Constitution guarantees freedom of religious belief and rites. He notes "shortcomings and bottlenecks" in this work. DR 2 Apr 80

22. ATTEMPT MADE TO INSTILL NEW RITUALS AMONG UZBEKS
Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE No. 11, Nov 79

In rural Uzbekistan, according to this article, an increasing number of people, including youth, are taking part in "obsolete" Islamic traditions and ceremonies. Ways of supplanting these "harmful" customs with new, Soviet rituals and traditions are suggested. JPRS 75564/25 Apr 80/1027

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Demography

1. SHIFTS IN USSR POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
Leningrad IZVESTIYA VSESOUZNOGO GEOGRAFICHESKOGO OBSHCHESTVA
No. 1, Jan-Feb 80

This discussion of the preliminary results of the 1979 Soviet census points out that because of higher birth rates Central Asia and Kazakhstan accounted for 76 percent of the increase of population east of the Urals. Siberia and the Far East, the subject of ambitious efforts to stimulate population growth, accounted for only 24 percent of the population growth in this area of the Soviet Union.

JPRS 75597/29 Apr 80/ USSR REPORT: HUMAN RESOURCES No. 3

2. UZBEKISTAN CENSUS RESULTS REVEALED
Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA 29 Dec 79
JPRS 75374/26 Mar 80/1020

Literature and the Arts

1. ROLE OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN ESTONIA REVIEWED
Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 3 Nov 79
JPRS 75139/14 Feb 80/1012
2. ARTISTS' UNION OFFICIAL ON SHORTCOMINGS OF ESTONIAN ARTISTS
Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII No.10 Oct 79
JPRS 75495/15 Apr 80/1024
3. SOVIET CONTROL STIFLES ESTONIAN MUSICIANS
Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT 24 Feb 80

This article from the Finnish press concerns the experiences of one of Estonia's most outstanding musicians, Neeme Jarvi, and his fellow Estonian composer Arvo Part. Both recently emigrated from the USSR because of the discrimination against non-Russian Soviet musicians. Jarvi gives a good example of such discrimination: "Five years ago when, after a lot of trouble, we managed to have a festival concert organized for Eduard Tubin, the greatest Estonian composer (who is now living in Sweden), and to have Tubin invited to Tallinn, we were able to have only one of his works included in the concert; the rest of the program had to be Russian and Soviet."

JPRS 75454/8 Apr 80/1023

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4. NEW ESTONIAN LITERARY JOURNAL CRITICIZED
Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 17 Feb 80

The journal TALLIN, designed to give Estonia's Russian writers opportunity for regular publication and consisting of prose works in Estonian and those translated from Estonian into Russian, is criticized for not being interesting enough and not adequately acquainting its readers with the Estonian literature of today. While it has stimulated the activity of the republic's Russian writers, it does not select the best works of Estonian prose for publication, pays too much attention to literary items at the expense of modern prose, does not include enough works of Estonian critics or literary criticism of works of Russian writers, and does not take stands on controversial questions which arise in an Estonian prose rich with experimental, acutely modern, innovative works.

JPRS 75421/2 Apr 80/1022

5. TAJIK CRITIC DEFENDS NATIONALIST TENDENCIES IN LITERATURE
Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI 5 Oct 79

In this article Sohik Tabarov, a leading Tajik critic, notes a tendency among Tajik critics to choose historical topics rather than contemporary Marxist themes. He chides those authors and poets who employ the approved socialist-realist topics at the expense of traditional Islamic literary style. Of considerable importance, Tabarov provides us with a listing of contemporary Tajik writers who represent nationalist as opposed to internationalist sentiments

JPRS 75210/27 Feb 80/1014

Turkmen Press Review

JPRS has recently published a USSR report devoted exclusively to selections from the Turkmen press, translated from both Russian and Turkmen. Topics in this report include cultural and literary affairs; religion and "vestiges of the past"; language policy; economic performance, planning and development; and law and order. Selections from this report which are pertinent to the nationalities issue will be included in the next survey.

JPRS 75598/30 Apr 80/1029

USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS: Highlights from Turkmen Press, Oct 79 - Jan 80

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Articles in TRENDS IN COMMUNIST MEDIA on Soviet Nationalities Issues

1. SCHOLAR URGES STEPS TO REDRESS CENTRAL ASIAN POPULATION BOOM
FBIS TRENDS 12 March 1980

Policies designed to achieve a change in the relative birthrates of the European and Central Asian populations have been advocated by a leading Soviet demographer as a solution to the growing demographic problems facing the country. Despite the gradualist nature of the measures he suggests, they go far beyond those generally promoted by other Soviet demographers.

2. KAZAKHSTAN LEADERSHIP SHAKEUP HIGHLIGHTS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
FBIS TRENDS 23 April 1980

In one of the most sweeping leadership changes in a Soviet republic in recent years, more than half the members of the Central Committee Bureau of Kazakhstan have been replaced over the past 16 months. The shakeup, carried out under the aegis of Kazakhstan First Secretary Kunayev, has had the effect of both distancing him from responsibility for the poor performance of the Kazakh economy and reinforcing his image as a tough administrator.

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